The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1876. NO. 257.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 75 Fifth avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75. In Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage prepaid; one copy free to the getter up of the Club.

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IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

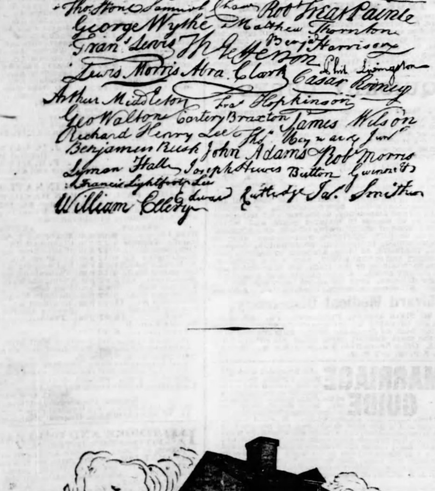
The Unanimous Declaration

OF THE THIRTEEN

United States of America.

When *in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.*——*We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.*——*That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.*——*He has refused his assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.*——*He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.*——*He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.*——*He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.*——*He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.*——*He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.*——*He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.*——*He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.*——*He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.*——*He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.*——*He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.*——*He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.*——*He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:*——*For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:*——*For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States.*——*For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world.*——*For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:*——*For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury:*——*For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences. For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies.*——*For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments.*——*For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.*——*He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.*——*He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the Lives of our people.*——*He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.*

We, therefore, *the Representatives of the* **United States of America,** *in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by the Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be* **Free and Independent States;** *that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.*——*And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.*



House in Which Jefferson Wrote the Declaration.

The above is an accurate picture of the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. It is now known as No. 702 Market street, one door from the southwest corner or second door west of Seventh street, on the south side of Market, Philadelphia.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Coinage Returns for the Year.

86,000,000 PIECES WORTH $57,500,000.

Judge McCandless to Hold Court at Erie.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1876.

The Coinage Returns

of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, show an aggregate of $86,000,000 pieces, value $57,500,000. Of this aggregate 65,000,000 pieces were of the silver subsidiary demanded by the execution of the act of 1875, authorizing the substitution of silver for fractional currency. Last year the coinage was 40,000,000 pieces, and their value $44,000,C90. Of this but ten million was silver. It is estimated that twenty two million dollars will be coined during the present year.

Judge McCandless to Hold Court at Erie.

A letter received from Judge McCandless states that he desires to hold court at Erie. Judge Ketcham has replied that he had no objection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1876.

THIRD CLASS MAIL MATTER.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill recommends the adoption of the following provision concerning third class mail matter: All third class matter, except unsealed circulars, shall be transmitted at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces, and the sender may write his name therein or outside, preceded by the word "from," or may write briefly or may print on any package the number and name of the articles inclosed, and publishers of magazines, etc., may print thereon the time at which subscriptions were paid and the address on postal cards and unsealed circulars may be written, printed or affixed thereto at the option of the sender. The section prohibiting the sale of second-class and newspaper wrappers below actual cost, including clerk, legal, postal and other expenses connected therewith, is retained without alteration. The committee recommend the following as a substitute for the section relating to inland transportation of mails: For inland transportation, viz: for the transportation on star routes or other than rail routes $6,737,851, and for transportation by railroads $9,100,000, provided that the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized and required to readjust the compensation to be paid on and after July 1st, 1876, for the transportation of mails on railroad routes by reducing the compensation of all railroad companies for transportation of mails ten per centum per annum for the rates fixed and allowed by the postoffice appropriation act of March 3, 1873, for the transportation of mails on a basis of average weight, and the President is authorized to appoint a committee of three skilled persons, to act with a like committee of compensation for carrying mails, and report at the next session of Congress such rules and facts as may in their opinion be deemed best and expedient to enable the Postmaster General to fulfil the required and necessary acts, and $10,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the commission. The committee also recommend as a means of readjusting the salaries of postmasters, the main provisions of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and reported by him from the Postoffice Committee in March last. This bill, with a few unimportant amendments, is now before us. The only amendments of importance are the following: The readjusted salaries and compensation are to take effect the 1st of October next; no salary of any postmaster shall exceed $4,000 per annum, except in the city of New York, which salary shall not exceed $6,000 per annum. The salary of any postmaster where the appointment is now Presidential shall be reduced by the compensation herein established until the next readjustment, not to exceed the sum of $1,000 per annum. The report compromises the appropriation for compensation for letter carriers by fixing the amount at $10,500, and the increase for compensation to postmasters is similarly compromised by fixing the amount at $7,000,000. The committee recommended the House concur in the Senate amendment increasing the amount for special agents from $110,000 to $150,000. The differences in the amounts as reported for the delays of the postal service are generally compromised in this report by the substitution of a sum about midway between the figures of the two Houses.

COMMISSIONER PRATT AND THE PRESIDENT.

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POLITICAL.

Louisiana.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The Republican Nominating Convention proceeded quietly and adjourned until Wednesday, after making the following nominations: Governor—S. B. Packard; Lieutenant Governor—C. C. Antoine; Superintendent of Public Education—W. G. Brown.

Ohio.

THE "VOLKSBLATT" WILL SUPPORT HAYES AND WHEELER.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Mr. F. Hassaurek has retired from the editorial management of the *Volksblatt* for one year, and leaves next week for Europe. He will speak at the Democratic ratification meeting in this city on Saturday night. It is stated that the *Volksblatt* will support the Republican ticket.

Missouri.

CARL SCHURZ WILL SUPPORT THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The *Westliche Post* this morning contained an editorial under the signature of Carl Schurz, indicating pretty clearly that he will support the Republican ticket in the coming campaign.

Sudden Death of Gen. Marshall Lefferts.

NEW YORK, July 3.—General Marshall Lefferts, long identified with the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, died this morning, on his way to Philadelphia with the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment. General Lefferts died of heart disease just as the train was entering Newark, N. J. The General was seen on Broadway to fall out of line, and it was remarked, when he took the cars at Jersey City, he "looked like death." When the train reached the Newark depot the Veterans' Corps, numbering several hundred men, debarked, bearing the body of the dead General from the cars, and remained with it until a train was made to carry all back to New York.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

John McCarthy, aged twenty-five, during a quarrel on Sunday night with his wife, aged thirty-five, in their rooms at No. 465 Eighth avenue, New York, fatally cut her throat.

The irreconcilable Radical members of the French Chamber of Deputies, to the number of twenty-three, met at the residence of Mr. Blanc, yesterday, and formed a special party.

Governor Hayes visited the Centennial grounds yesterday afternoon and was given a reception at the Ohio State building, which was largely attended, many prominent persons from Ohio and other States being present.

At Bird's Point, Missouri, on Sunday night, a boy named Stausberry was shot in the mouth, by an unknown insane man. Thomas Phillips, of No. 81 South Fifth avenue, was seriously stabbed by the same person.

Probabilities for To-day—Higher barometer, southwest to southeast winds, continued warm, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

OUR BIRTHDAY.

How the Nation's Second Century Was Greeted.

Grand Demonstration in Philadelphia.

A Torchlight Procession Numbering 10,000 Men.

Hundreds of Thousands of People on the Streets.

New York Wide Awake and Very Noisy.

The Demonstration the Greatest Ever Known There.

A Greeting from the Birthplace of the Late Confederacy.

Sham Battle and Bombardment at San Francisco.

Grand Demonstration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The celebration of the anniversary of American Independence was inaugurated to-night with a grand torchlight procession of civic and industrial societies. Long before dark great crowds of people gathered on Third and Broad streets, from Christian street to Columbia avenue, a distance of several miles, to view the procession. It is probable that half a million persons were enclosed, and publishers of magazines, etc., may print thereon the time at which subscriptions were paid and the address on postal cards and unsealed circulars may be written, printed or affixed thereto at the option of the sender. The section prohibiting the sale of second-class and newspaper wrappers below actual cost, including clerk, legal, postal and other expenses connected therewith, is retained without alteration. The committee recommend the following as a substitute for the section relating to inland transportation of mails: For inland transportation, viz: for the transportation on star routes or other than rail routes $6,737,851, and for transportation by railroads $9,100,000, provided that the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized and required to readjust the compensation to be paid on and after July 1st, 1876, for the transportation of mails on railroad routes by reducing the compensation of all railroad companies for transportation of mails ten per centum per annum for the rates fixed and allowed by the postoffice appropriation act of March 3, 1873, for the transportation of mails on a basis of average weight, and the President is authorized to appoint a committee of three skilled persons, to act with a like committee of compensation for carrying mails, and report at the next session of Congress such rules and facts as may in their opinion be deemed best and expedient to enable the Postmaster General to fulfil the required and necessary acts, and $10,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the commission. The committee also recommend as a means of readjusting the salaries of postmasters, the main provisions of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and reported by him from the Postoffice Committee in March last. This bill, with a few unimportant amendments, is now before us. The only amendments of importance are the following: The readjusted salaries and compensation are to take effect the 1st of October next; no salary of any postmaster shall exceed $4,000 per annum, except in the city of New York, which salary shall not exceed $6,000 per annum. The salary of any postmaster where the appointment is now Presidential shall be reduced by the compensation herein established until the next readjustment, not to exceed the sum of $1,000 per annum. The report compromises the appropriation for compensation for letter carriers by fixing the amount at $10,500, and the increase for compensation to postmasters is similarly compromised by fixing the amount at $7,000,000. The committee recommended the House concur in the Senate amendment increasing the amount for special agents from $110,000 to $150,000. The differences in the amounts as reported for the delays of the postal service are generally compromised in this report by the substitution of a sum about midway between the figures of the two Houses.

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The people of Montgomery, the birthplace of the Confederate Government, through its City Council, extend a cordial and fraternal greeting to all the people of the United States, with an earnest prayer for the perpetuation of concord and brotherly feelings throughout our land.

M. L. MOSES, Mayor.

Centennial Racket in Gotham.

NEW YORK, Midnight.—As the clocks struck twelve the city was given up to the most uproarious hilarity imaginable. Salutes were fired at the forts and by the men-of-war in the harbor, and the church bells rung, while steam whistles on thousands of factories, tugboats and steamers added to the din. Never before has the city presented such a magnificent spectacle. Hundreds of thousands of good-natured people are surging through the streets, witnessing the illuminations, decorations and fire works.

The most vivid description would convey only a feeble idea of the picturesque and imposing appearance presented by Union Square from nine o'clock until far into the first morning of the second century of American Independence. The whole scene was one of unparalleled beauty, and will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to have witnessed it. Nothing could be grander, more imposing or soul-stirring, particularly so when the advanced guards of the monster procession marched into the square by way of the plaza. The great buildings surrounding the square shook with the deafening cheers which rang out from at least 50,000 throats. Every building around the square was appropriately illuminated. About nine o'clock the square was cleared by the police, the Seventy-first Regiment, and the Park police officers. It took the united efforts of all combined to keep back the surging masses from the lines. Broadway and Fourth avenue were packed, and Fourteenth street was altogether impassible. Many variagated lanterns, splendid devices in gas jets, rockets, lights and other illuminations formed a scene of great magnificence. From tree to tree strings of countless lanterns were suspended, and the gas lamps in the square were also painted in various colors. As the hour advanced the crowd increased, and women and children fainted and were with difficulty carried out of the throng. It was almost an hour after the start of the procession before its head entered the square and took up the positions assigned to the different portions. Members of the Sanger Verbund were on the platform to the number of one thousand, while many bands that took part in the procession assembled in the plaza between the grand stand and the singers' stand. The Mayor, members of Common Council and heads of various departments of the city government occupied the grand stand and reviewed the monster procession as it filed into and filled every portion of the square. The singing societies sang the "Star Spangled Banner," Bayard Taylor's "Song of 1876," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and many other martial and patriotic songs. A band numbering over two hundred persons played several selections, while fire works were sent off from the roofs of all the houses. The procession then marched to Madison Square, where the scenes of Union Square were repeated and at a late hour the procession disbanded.

Dispatches from every quarter state that the Centennial Fourth was ushered in with most enthusiastic demonstrations. Cities and towns were illuminated, salutes fired, torchlight processions, ringing of church bells and firing salutes.

Brooklyn Takes a Hand.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 4.—The ushering in of the Nation's Centennial Birthday in this city to-night was in every way a success. The stars and stripes floated over the city to an unprecedented extent, and the spirit of enthusiasm and patriotism prevailed everywhere. The city was illuminated from one section to the other, more especially along the line of march of the Western section, comprised of troops of cavalry, Fourteenth Regiment, Thirteenth Regiment, Fifteenth Battalion, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Butchers' Guard, German Centennial Union, Order of American Mechanics, Sons of Washington, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, societies of the Irish Convention, St. Augustine Temperance Society, Society of Red Men and others. Carriages containing the Mayor, Common Council and a number of the Board of Supervisors preceded the military under escort of troops of cavalry, with banners, flags and bands of music. The various streets through which the procession passed were lined with people, who loudly cheered the pageant, and ladies waved handkerchiefs and flags in salutation. On Bedford avenue the Western division met the Eastern division, and untiring, marched to Fort Greene, where a crowd probably numbering 25,000 people had assembled to witness the exercises. A stand was erected at the mansoleum where the bones of the prison ship martyrs are resting, and the large parade ground in front was crowded with citizens. Seats were arranged for the dignitaries of the city about the stand. After "Hail Columbia" was given by the band and an original hymn sung by six hundred Germans of the Centennial Union, Mayor Schroeder made a few introductory remarks, and General Isaac S. Catlin delivered an oration. Alderman Francis B. Fisher read a memorial relating to the prison ship martyrs. The flag was then run up, and the people sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and afterwards there was a grand display of fire works. The ceremonies were wound up by a salute of one hundred guns. City Hall, the court house, and all the public buildings, and thousands of private dwellings were elaborately decorated and illuminated.

In Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 4.—The Centennial anniversary was celebrated to-night by an imposing torchlight procession. At midnight the American flag was raised on a liberty pole in Washington Square by the Mayor, and was saluted by firing thirty-eight guns. The "Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs were sung, church and public bells rung, and steam whistles on boats, railroad depots and factories blown. There was a magnificent display of fire works, and dwellings throughout the city were very generally illuminated.

The Germans of St. Louis Out in Full Force.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The Germans inaugurated the celebration of the Centennial birthday of the nation to night by an immense torchlight procession, consisting of all the German singing and civic societies of the city and of East St. Louis, represented in all trades and a long line of citizens on horseback and afoot. There were also triumphal cars and pieces representative of Washington crossing the Delaware, etc. The procession was very fine and imposing, and as it marched through the brilliantly illuminated and profusely decorated streets in the central part of the city the effect was only beautiful but splendid. The streets were thronged with spectators for miles, and the spirit and enthusiasm were remarkable. The procession marched to Lafayette Park, where speeches were made by General Schurz in English, and Colonel Fred. Precker in German. The former made no allusion to political affairs.

San Francisco Enters Upon a Three Days' Jamboree.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The three days' celebration opened auspiciously to day. The military review and sham battle at Presidio and the bombardment from the forts and fleet in the harbor were witnessed by immense concourse of people, blackening every eminence surrounding the scene of action. The bombardment, during which over two hundred heavy shot and shell were fired at a target on the opposite shore of the channel and a fire simphonored in the way of special ordnance, was spiritedly conducted, though a strong wind interfered greatly with the accuracy of the practice. The bay was alive with spectators. The Jamestown, Portsmouth and Pensacola, participating in the cannonade, were decked with bunting from small to large, and the thunder of cannons from the forts and fleet, the bursting of shells in midair, the ricochiting of heavy shot throwing up clouds of spray, made a grand and exciting spectacle. The review and sham fight were well conducted and passed off without accident, except that a charge of a squad of United States cavalry, led over a team in its course, demolishing the vehicle and severely though not fatally injuring the occupant. This evening will be devoted to a torchlight procession and electrical illumination, with a salute of bells and cannon at midnight.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War Begun.

SERVIANS CROSS THE TURKISH FRONTIER.

BELGRADE, July 3.—The Servians yesterday crossed the Turkish frontier at three points, and simultaneously the Prince of Montenegro led his army into Herzegovina.

THE WAR QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question by the Marquis of Hertington, confirmed the reported declarations of war by Servia and Montenegro, and said no direct information had been received from the seat of war. Negotiations between the Porte and insurgents had terminated. Papers would be presented to the House and their discussion would be justified. In reply to another question, Disraeli informed the House that the Government for its reticence, and dwelt on the anxiety of the country in the matter. He moved the adjournment of the House. Mr. Disraeli deprecated discussion of the question without the official documents being before the House, upon the diplomatic gossip of the newspapers. He said the time had arrived for the discussion, but only when the papers were before the House. John Bright blamed Mr. Disraeli for not making a statement informing the country of his policy. He protested against the policy of a war for the maintenance of Turkey. He declared that the Crimean war was unjustly commenced, unfortunate in its progress and ignominious in its end, and concluded by saying that the nation wanted neutrality. Sir Henry Wolff, Conservative, deprecated hasty discussion, and stated that he supported the course of the Government. Cries of What course? Mr. Fawcett, Liberal, demanded to know the policy of the Government. The debate now became very animated, and the Marquis of Hartington wished to discontinue it. Mr. Disraeli said the Government cannot publish confidential correspondence without injuring the public service. Mr. Jenkins then withdrew his motion for adjournment, and the subject dropped.

A DECISIVE ENCOUNTER EXPECTED WITHIN A WEEK—TURKISH FLEET PREPARED TO BOMBARD BELGRADE—SERVIA BELIEVED TO BE THE INSTIGATOR OF THE WAR—RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS IN SERVIA.

LONDON, July 4.—Military men think a decisive encounter must take place within a week in the neighborhood of Nitsch. The Turks have 30,000 men well fortified.

A dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Constantinople, July 1st, announces that Hobart Pasha has sailed for Smyrna with a fleet of eight first rate ironclads, four wooden frigates and two dispatch boats. It is supposed that the Turkish Government apprehends disturbances in Crete, and wish to have a fleet near the Island.

A Vienna dispatch says martial law has been proclaimed in Belgrade, because a disturbance was threatened. The Princess Natalie, wife of Prince Milan, and two hundred ladies meet daily to make lint for the hospitals.

A Berlin correspondent says a review of nearly all the independent newspapers of Germany show that the opinion is general that the pretexts for war are some of the most frivolous ever advanced, and that it is almost unanimously believed that Russia instigated the war. It is considered certain in Berlin that Russia is making war preparations to the greatest extent.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Cattaro telegraphs that advices from Cettinje represent that the Turkish expedition against the Kutchi tribe, which refused to pay tribute to the Governor of Scutari, has been driven back to Podyaritze by the Montenegrins and Kutchi.

The *Ellinor*, a newspaper organ of the Hungarian Government, asserts that thousands of Russian volunteers are expected in Servia. Strong batteries are being erected at Atschakoff to close the bay at the mouth of the Dnieper.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes from Berlin: The Turkish Ambassador positively assures me that the Porte has 200,000 of its best troops at the scene of war. It is reported that seventeen Turkish gunboats are at Widdin, ready to bombard Belgrade.

Earl Russell writes to Lord Granville, pointing to the treaty which was made in 1827 between England, Russia and France to secure the independence of Servia.

SERVIAN ENTRENCHMENTS CAPTURED—OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, July 3.—A dispatch from Widdin reports that the Turks captured some Servian entrenchments near Zaicka, and the Servians fled, losing 2,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

A telegram from Paris denies the truth of the report that England had proposed a meeting of the representatives of the European Powers to watch the conflict in Turkey.

Le Moniteur gives a direct contradiction to the Vienna dispatch of yesterday, to the effect that France had taken the first step toward common action on the part of the European Powers to restrain Servia.

Le Temps expresses the opinion that the Great Powers will observe neutrality for the present, but it appears probable they will appoint commissioners who, after the first encounter, will endeavor to induce the combatants to suspend hostilities.

L'Union reports that the Hungarian General Klapka has undertaken the reorganization of the Turkish army.

THE TURKS FORTIFYING.

VIENNA, July 3.—Intelligence has been received from Belgrade that the Turks are hostile, and fortifying Seraglees. Officials belonging to all branches the of public service accompany the Servian army into Bosnia, with a view of organizating civil administration there.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO ACTING IN HARMONY.

RAGUSA, July 3.—Yerbica, the Montenegrin Minister of the Interior and aid-de-camp to the Prince, has left for the Servian camp. An envoy from Servia is expected in Montenegro. Perfect agreement respecting military operations has been established between the two principalities. Servia has notified the Powers that unless they declare the Danube neutral and prevent the Turks using it for military operations, Servia will obstruct it with torpedoes. Servia has suspended foreign telegraphic service.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 3.—Arrived out, the steamships Egypt and State of Nevada, from New York.

MOVILLE, July 3.—The steamship Polynesiah, from Montreal, has arrived.

Buy White River,

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

172 174 WHITE RIVER FLOUR & GROCERIES TEAS & ROAST COFFEES T. C. JENKINS 172

WOOD ST. NEAR LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH PA.

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WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for Banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED — LODGERS — TWO OR three lodgers can be accommodated at No. 150 Washington avenue, Fifth avenue, about five minutes' walk from the Postoffice.

WANTED—BONDS—5,000 MONONGAHELA Navigation Company Bonds. W. HOLMES, 57 Market street. jy3

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTgage on good property worth $10,000. Only principals need apply. Address MONEY, Commercial office.

WANTED—100 MEN—20 HORSES AND Carts, and 4 Plow Teams, at once, to work on R. C. and B. R. R. Apply to WILES, BRITTON & CO., Contractors, Hulberstown, Butler county, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc.; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FERRY, 77 Water street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO DWELLINGS of 5 rooms each, with finished attic and good cellar, both in good condition, as to paint, no. Also, a large lot of FLAGS and P... BANNERS, 154 Center av

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1876.

NO PAPER will be issued from this office to-morrow.

SOME of the papers will have it that the Fourth of July comes upon the same day of the week this year, as in 1776; but they are mistaken. The Fourth of July, 1776, came on Thursday.

MORROW B. LOWRY says that "SAMUEL J. TILDEN can smell rascality as far as a man with two eyes can see the moon." Then he must have sneezed terribly when he got his first smell of LOWRY.

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana, has just held an enthusiastic ratification meeting over the nomination of TILDEN and HENDRICKS. Shreveport, it will be remembered, was some time ago the scene of a terrible massacree of freedmen.

THE dividends payable in Boston this month aggregate $10,029,937, of which railroads pay $1,583,476 and manufacturing companies $488,400. The record of manufacturing companies is one of the poorest for many years, and is remarkable both for the small payments and the large number left out altogether.

THE New York *Herald* does not entertain a very exalted opinion of the tail of the Democratic kite. It characterizes HENDRICKS as a professional Democrat, who represents the platform of repudiation in the North and revolution in the South, and who will not carry any Eastern or Middle State except Delaware.

THE Pittsburgh *Chronicle* celebrates the Centennial and itself by donning a hand some new dress, which is an outward visible sign of an inward spiritual grace, our enterprising and prosperous contemporary being in every respect an excellent type of clean and honorable journalism.

Two hypocrisies do not make one sincerity, and the talk in which the Democratic press is now indulging about the party's having "struck the golden mean" in the nomination of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, is all gammon. *In medio tutissimus ibis:* "As the judge remarked to the rowdy Scotsman,
Who was going to quod between two watchmen."

IT BEHOOVES everybody to be as careful as possible in using fireworks to-day. This Centennial Fourth will be celebrated with far more than the average display of pyrotechnics. The best way to prevent it from being attended with a similar increase of accidents and destruction of life and property, is for each and all to take extra precautions in the premises.

DAN VOORHEES boasted loudly, at the St. Louis Convention, of his "loyalty" to the South during the rebellion. If, how ever, he had gone South and fought for the wretched cause he loved, instead of remaining in Indiana, he would to-day be more worthy of respect in the South, which he did not help, as also in the North which he tried in vain to destroy.

THE St. Louis nominations appear to be peculiarly unfortunate in Ohio. NEALE and SAVAGE, Democratic members of Congress from that State, repudiate them; so does DAN. CALLEN, of the Butler county *Democrat*, and so also, do GEORGE W. HOUKE, a delegate to St. Louis, Gen. JOE GIDDES, and the Steubenville *Gazette*. The TRIBUNE says he supports the ticket, as a matter of course, but he has no hope of success.

THE immortal words of JOHN ADAMS were indeed prophetic. Bonfires, the ringing of bells and the roaring of cannon annually make good the prediction of the noble old patriot who gave his voice and signature to the great Declaration of a hundred years ago. All honor to him, and to all of the heroic signers. Eulogy can hardly overpaint their praise, nor admiration scarcely surpass their merit. Let each name forever be consecrated to Freedom, and each forever find a sanctuary in every patriot's heart.

AT THE semi-centennial Bunker Hill dinner, in 1825, General LAFAYETTE, the principal guest of the occasion, gave for his toast, "Enfranchised America," adding, in the sub of the toast, the prophecy, that the "enfranchised Europe." The fifty years have passed; the celebration to which he referred has come and gone, and on the eve of the close of the century which has lapsed since free institutions began their victorious march from Bunker Hill and Independence Hall, is completed. And to-day the people of England and Ireland are enfranchised. The serfs of Russia, for whom even LAFAYETTE did not dare to hope, are this day freemen. The people of Germany, under free constitutions this day, are able to make their own terms with their sovereigns. The Emperor of Austria resigns to-day only at the pleasure of his free kingdom of Hungary. The prophecy of LAFAYETTE is fulfilled, and the French Republic, stronger to-day than ever in the real arts of progress and prosperity, more than redeems the most sanguine hopes of himself and his companions. Indeed, throughout all the borders of the habitable globe there is—and who shall say in what degree it is due to the sublime audacity of the Fathers of this Republic?—

"A motion tolling in the gloom,
The spirit of the years to come,
Yearning to mix itself with life."

THE Centennial Exposition bids fair to do for our country what England's Exhibition of 1851 did for that country, by giving a marked impetus to the development of art, especially in the direction of art as applied to industry. From that date there was in England a slow but constantly increasing progress in the cultivation of the artistic sentiment in the people, and the encouragement and development of a large body of decorative artists in the various branches of industry. The English people readily saw how their inferiority to the French in certain respects was due almost entirely to the want of museums and art schools, and hence established such schools, started museums, and encouraged in various ways the production of articles in artistic workmanship, the result to-day being a general artistic development throughout the land. Our own country, before it can take rank with other and older countries in art and art industry, must go through a similar course of development. The necessity for museum and art schools has long been recognized here, and we are now on the crest of a wave of public feeling in this regard which is advancing with constantly increasing momentum, and the establishment of such institutions is going on all over the country. The Centennial has brought to our doors the finest examples of what the Old World produces in the way of artistic industry, and never was there a time when a people were more ripe to receive the lesson to be learned from these examples than we are at present. We look now for a rapid growth and positive progress in the art of the country.

THE question as to when the war of the rebellion began, in a commercial sense, has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice STRONG. The Court of Appeals of the State of New York had affirmed a judgment found in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of New York against Edward MATTHEWS, at the suit of NELSON MCSTEA. The original cause of action was an acceptance of a bill of exchange by the firm of BRANDER, CHAMBLISS & Co., of New Orleans, it being alleged that MATTHEWS was at the time of the acceptance a member of that firm. The bill of exchange was dated April 23, 1861; made payable in one year to the order of MCSTEA, VALUE & Co., and it was accepted by BRANDER, CHAMBLISS & Co. on the day of its date. The principal defense, and the only one which presents a Federal question, was that at the time when the acceptance was made the defendant MATTHEWS was a resident of the State of New York; that the other members of the firm, also made defendants in the suit, were residents of Louisiana, and that before the acceptance the copartnership was dissolved by the war of the rebellion. This defense was not sustained in the Common Pleas, and the judgment of that court was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge STRONG says:

"The single question, therefore, for our consideration, is whether the partnership was dissolved before April 25, 1861. That the civil war had an existence commencing before that date must be accepted as an established fact. This was fully determined in the prize cases (2 Black., 636), and it is no longer open to denial. The President's proclamation of April 19, 1861, declaring that he deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, was a recognition of a war waged, and conclusive evidence that a state of war existed between the people inhabiting those States and the United States. It is held that until the President issued his proclamation of August 19, 1861, in pursuance of the act of July 13 of that year, commerce between the parties was not unlawful. The enactment that commerce should be unlawful after such proclamation implies that it is lawful until such proclamation. The Court of Appeals was, therefore, right in holding that the partnership in this case was not dissolved by the war when this acceptance was made. Affirmed."

TWO CENTURIES.

A century ends and begins to-day; and it is given us to hope that the century which begins will prove as glorious as the century which has drawn to a close.

Unlike all other nations which have a history, the United States can claim that her first century has been one of marked growth, progress and creditable improvement. In all the histories that have come down to us, the beginnings of all existing nations were puny, their progress exceedingly slow and their growth almost imperceptible. England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia can trace back their origin into the remote past; but their first centuries were dim and undefined, with nothing in their almost blank record to distinguish them or mark them for comparison. Looking back upon them, in the light of the present, they seem dark and insignificant—mere blank wastes in the long stretches of time. They present but a monotonous record of struggles to maintain a name and an existence, and century after century ends where the first one began, with scarce a landmark to note the progress of the intervening years.

The first Centennial of American Independence is just the reverse of all this. The century began with a population of three millions, scattered along the Atlantic coast, with a huge wilderness stretching away to the boundless West; and it ends with a population of forty-five millions, occupying in nearly all its parts the great Western wilderness of a hundred years ago. Within that period we have subdued and peopled a continent; and although there are still vast spaces unsettled, our peopled territory stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The country is traversed by innumerable railroads and dotted with immense cities, busied with a great internal commerce, as well as distinguished by enterprise and a vast system of agriculture and manufactures. The few colleges that existed in 1776 have grown into a host, and the people's school house, the great educator of the masses, is to be seen by every wayside, the mark of intelligent and thrifty communities. The thirteen colonies, which lifted up their banner of Independence in doubt and fear, have grown into thirty-seven States, free, strong and prosperous; and the infant Commonwealth, which struggled in its cradle a hundred years ago, has grown into the stalwart Union, with a recognized and distinguished place among the Nations of the earth.

But the history of the century does not end here, nor is it all comprised in these marks of material and intellectual progress. In the course of its rolling years the steam engine, with all its splendid array of power, has been invented and applied to ocean and river navigation and to all the varied industries of life; the railroad has developed into a gigantic system of transportation; the telegraph has flashed its fire over land and sea, and an endless number of new inventions have lightened the burden of human labor. But these, it may be said, belong to mankind, and not to any nation in particular. So they do; but they have all found their best patrons here, and it is this readiness to adapt itself to the progress of the age that has specially distinguished the American people.

But on one point, the United States can claim to stand alone. It was the thirteen puny American colonies who not only set up, a hundred years ago, the banner of Independence, but had the sublime courage to ground their claim to that independence upon the natural equality of men, and the inherent right of all to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They laid their foundations broad and strong; and although they, in action, confined the benefits of that grand principle to themselves alone, it is upon that all-embracing foundation we have built the grand superstructure that has since been reared.

It is true that the heroes of 1776 had not the courage of their opinions. They claimed equality for themselves and denied it to their slaves, who had an equal claim. But it is to their credit that they established the principle that in the end wiped out slavery; and the great moral achievement of this century is to be found in the utter extinction of that enormous human curse. The sons have done what the fathers failed in doing; and it is to the credit of the American people that they have not suffered the century to close without carrying out the heaven-born truth upon which the structure of American Independence was built. Precept and practice no longer differ; and we begin the new century with a realization of what was only an anticipation a hundred years ago.

And what of the future? If it has taken a hundred years to verify the practical application of a self-evident truth, what will the next hundred years accomplish? It will give that truth greater breadth and more enduring vitality. Ours is the first nation that has been founded upon an *idea*. Other nations have been built up by conquest, by wars and struggles and continual scrambles for power; but ours rests upon a heaven-ordained truth, to the commemoration of which this day is especially sacred. It is this fact which distinguishes us among the nations, and it is to this life-giving and perpetually enduring truth we owe our growth, our progress, our prosperity and the wonderful advance of the past century. It has not yet exhausted its force. We have not yet comprehended its length and breadth. As the nation grows the wonderful extent of this immortal truth will expand to our national vision and find forever new applications to our continually changing circumstances. We have developed into a great nation under its influence, and if the coming century is true to it, we shall stand as a beacon light to all other nations, to guide them into that national safety which is alone to be found under its protecting shadow.

To the new century is confided many of the best agencies of human progress. Education, with all its far-reaching interests, are in its hands; together with the manifold agencies for promoting Temperance, for the spread of the Gospel, for the care and the cure of the Insane, for the proper treatment and reformation of Criminals, for the extinction of Pauperism and for the advancement, generally, of Civilization and Progress. It has a vast work and a grand opportunity before it; and while we can look with pride and exultation at what under the blessing of God has been accomplished, let us triumph in anticipation at what we hope will be accomplished in the good time coming, under the guidance of the Supreme Ruler of Nations. The century is dead; hail to the dawning years of the century that is alive!

IF THE reports of the result of the Colorado constitutional election, which took place on Saturday, are correct, it will soon become the duty of President GRANT to issue the proclamation authorized by the Enabling act of February, 1875, proclaiming Colorado a sovereign State of the Union. It is now nearly ten years since any addition was made to the roll of States. Nebraska came in early in 1867, Congress having passed the bill for the purpose over President JOHNSON's veto. The growth and development of Colorado since 1866 has been most remarkable. Twenty years ago there was not a score of white inhabitants within its boundaries, and there appeared little prospect of an early settlement of the country. The discovery, however, of extensive gold and silver deposits, extending through a belt of fifty miles wide, stretching north and south across the central portion of the Territory, brought to it population and capital, and has made Colorado wealthier than was Iowa, Oregon, Minnesota, Nevada, Kansas or Nebraska when admitted into the Union. Denver, the capital, has a population of over 20,000 inhabitants, while Pueblo and Georgetown have each 4,000. Central City, situated in the gold mining belt, contains 4,000. An excellent school system exists. There are 130 churches in Colorado, seven daily newspapers and over forty weeklies and magazines. Colorado is in a good financial condition. No Territorial tax was levied in 1875, and only one mill and a half the year after. A balance of $25,000 is reported in the Treasury. The new State contains 106,600 square miles, and was formed out of portions of Utah, Kansas and New Mexico. It is within the same degrees of latitude as Virginia and the southern part of our own State. It intersected north and south near the center by the Rocky Mountains, which there attain their greatest elevation. In 1869 there was not a single mile of railroad in Colorado. It is now penetrated from east to west by three great lines of railroads; the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Besides these, there are several local roads in operation, making a total of 660 miles, all centering in Denver city. Emigration, which always follows railroads, has been very large during the past five years. Vast deposits of useful minerals of almost every kind occur in nearly every part of Colorado. The production of gold and silver is from eight to nine millions a year. Since 1859 it is estimated that Colorado has supplied from its mines over $70,000,000 of the precious metals to the commerce of the world. There are nearly 2,000 miles of telegraph in the Territory; irrigating canals, 850 miles, that cost $500,000; and reduction and smelting works valued at $3,000,000. There are 7,000,000 acres of land susceptible of cultivation, which would be greatly enlarged by a system of irrigation which as a State will be adopted. There are 1,500,000 acres of improved land, valued at $10,000,000. The agricultural productions are stated at $18,500,000 annually. The assessed value of the property of the Territory is about $50,000,000, but its real value is thought to be double that sum. The population is claimed to be 160,000, based on the latest election returns; but on this point there is some room for doubt. There are 248 school districts, and an estimated school population of 17,000. The objections urged by a portion of the people of Colorado against assuming the responsibility of Statehood were that the Territory was not ready in point of wealth and population to sustain the obligations of such a political position: that the Constitution was defective in many respects, particularly in discriminating in favor of the mining interests as against the agricultural, and that it was not acceptable to others in its provisions relative to common schools. Mines are not to be subject to taxation until after ten years from the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and many farmers contended that it was designed that the towns should be benefited by emigration to the exclusion of the country districts. The people, however, seem to have decided that Colorado is strong enough and rich enough for self-support, and she comes in as the Centennial State and thirty-eighth of the American Union.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Through storm and calm the years have led
Our nation on from stage to stage,
A century's space, until we tread
The threshold of another age."—*Bryant.*

O make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong,
And, cast in some Diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old."—*Whittier.*

Liberty's *fete*.

Our flag is still there.

Let the whole land shout for joy.

Our Uncle Samuel wears a happy face today.

Swing out your flag: a silent noise, as it were.

High times for Kansas horses. Oats ten cents a bushel.

Is it because silence is golden that so many stills are seized?

Southern watermelons are now in order, and disorder is in them.

There will be a full moon to-night, which will please all lunarians.

Malign cidereal influences: There's an apple blight in New England.

A little Fourth of July will go a long way to-day, it will be so thick.

Chicago claims to be the coolest city in America. This is decidedly cool.

Con: by our own devil. Who is the best centenarian of the day? Uncle Sam.

"The Democratic candidates have Bible names." Otherwise they are heathenish.

When Hendricks formally accepts, they will ratify him with a discharge of Gatling guns.

Tilden is said to be after the canal thieves. So he is; he never has overtaken them.

A Confucian teacher has been employed in San Francisco to teach the Chinese that religion.

Said Louis XIV., of France, "The State! I am the State." Says Tilden, "Reform! I am reform."

The cannon are booming from the Atlantic to the Pacific in honor of the Centennial Fourth.

Keep careful watch and ward to-night, if you don't want to eat to-morrow's breakfast in smoke and ashes.

The word "reform" occurs eleven times in the Democratic platform. "Methinks the lady doth protest too much."

There is rhetorical ballooning from Maine to Texas, and the orators are creeping their arms aloft and ripping the gussets out of the stars.

"Absolute rest" has been prescribed in Mr. Blaine's case, by his physician. There is no such thing in this world. It is known only in the grave.

"And great was the fall thereof." Wm. B. Duncan's New York "mansion," which cost him $125,000, was sold at auction the other day for $45,000.

The Republican platform favors free schools; the Democratic platform demands an unrestricted liquor traffic. There is a slight difference, here.

Of the forty million pounds of salmon caught in the Columbia river, last year, no less than 16,000,000 pounds were cured and canned for exportation.

Tilden has been whispering again. He said he was sure of the solid vote of the West. Another evidence of the truth of the saying that "whispering is lying."

The Russian Minister is a thoughtful man. He has sent his children from Constantinople, because he doesn't want 'em killed, but he keeps his wife with him.

"Where should this music be? i' the air or the earth?
This is no mortal business, nor no sound
That the earth owns; I hear it now above me."

The Democratic party was the first to legislate for increased hours of labor. The Republicans have always striven to keep them down and give the working man a show.

The million dollars required for the construction of that railroad bridge across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie has been subscribed, and the work will begin immediately.

"How are you off for soap?" has become a serious question, so much of the article is made from poisonous materials, thus causing diseases that are alike loathsome and fatal.

There will be more outdoor sports to day on land and water, such as running, climbing, yachting and rowing regattas, than have ever been before in the history of the country.

A Centennial has a habit of coming only once in a hundred years, and as most of us cannot hope to be on deck when the next one comes, let us this time go in with heart and hand.

Summer now reigns everywhere, and wherever a rood lay buried, or a tiny twig was hidden, she has breathed upon it—and made instinct with life, and covered it with leaves and flowers.

Elmira, New York, which, during the war, was a city practically engaged in duties referring to the army, has subscribed $18,000 and fifty acres of land toward locating a "soldiers' home."

In the twenty-two years since June 30, 1854, the United States have exported, according to the official statistics of our foreign commerce, more than eleven hundred million dollars in specie over and above the quantities imported.

The shrinkage of values in Chicago is illustrated in the personal property lists of one hundred and twenty large corporations and individual tax-payers of that city. These returns foot up $2,434,805, against $3,085,759 last year, a decrease of eighteen per cent.

For the last twenty years the value of the imports of merchandise into Great Britain has ranged from $820,000,000 to $1,855,000,000 a year, and the exports including the freight money earned by British ships, and the profits to British capital, to about as much.

This is the centennial year of the Hessian fly. That pest is one of the blessings that this country owes to King George III.'s butchers, whom he hired to kill and be killed here. It was brought over in some of the straw that the Hessians used on board the slave-ships in which they were transported to America, in the summer of 1776.

The slag from iron furnaces is being utilized in Lebanon for sidewalk pavements. Fifty thousand feet have been put down in that town. The tiles or blocks have been fairly tested, and have uniformly given satisfaction. They are as durable, if not more so, than any other material known, and make a good appearance, are easily laid down, and the expense when laid is not much more than that of first-class brick.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

PERSONAL.

A New York acrobat recently attempted to wheel his wife across Fifth avenue in a wheelbarrow, but the citizens understood his little game and stopped him.

There are more female law students in Philadelphia than in all the rest of the country put together. They do not try to practice there, but go away to small towns in the West and South.

Brigham Young's wives have taken steps to meet in convention for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan of united action in case the old gentleman should suddenly "peg out" without arranging for their future support.

General Sherman, while in New Haven, Conn., attending the Yale commencement, seeing Officer Stuart, the oldest member of the police force, advanced, and, taking his hand, asked: "What corps do you belong to?" "To the police corps," responded Mr. Stuart. "Ah!" said the General, laughing, "to the home guard."

Vigil, Cortland county, New York, is to celebrate to-day in a manner which will doubtless be unparalleled in the country. Prayer will be offered by Deacon A. Boutton, the Declaration read by Dr. U. Eells, and the oration delivered by Colonel M. Frank. Each of these persons officiated in the same capacity fifty years ago.

The London *Globe* mentions the fact that of the thirty-three sovereigns who have held despotic rule in Constantinople since the foundation of the empire by Othman, in 1288, no less than thirteen lost their thrones by violent means, while eight of those at the same time lost their lives. The revolutions of Constantinople merely continue, with but little variation, those which marked the middle ages.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deservedly indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It coaxes out little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, relaxes the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and valuable salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of Vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk, vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his name on the label of every bottle. The fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth, and merit. Price only $1 per bottle. Sold only by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till dead tape worm. Is now known as the celebrated Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., for circulars. Dr. Kunkel also destroys worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, L. C. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. Kemick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Hussey, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
N. W. MARTIN.....President.
AMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
ACCEPT THIS INVITATION
TO CALL AND SEE OUR
NEW SPRING GOODS.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Avenue.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py.
JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	380,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,300 00
Loans secured by Collaterals	33,462 50
Real Estate	59,487 34
Interest Receivable Accrued, January 1st, 1876	19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	70,049 46
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	3,410 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
James Prescott & Sons,
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.
We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Grate Ranges, the best in the market. We warrant to fix any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Chimney to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO'S
Broom Factory and Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET.
Flour Sacks and Grocers' Bags.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
BRUSHES, WOODENWARE, &c., &c.
No. 309 Liberty Street,
HEAD OF ELD STREET.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY,
GO TO THE
Bon Ton Meat and Vegetable Market,
where you can buy the best Roast Beef and Tenderloin Steak for 18c per lb. Good Roast Beef and Steak 12½c per lb. Boiling Beef, 6 cents per lb. Chuck Roast, from 8 to 10 cents. Hams and Breakfast Bacon, 12c. Lard, 15c. Veal, Lamb, Pork and Mutton, 10 to 15c per lb.
GEORGE BEILSTEIN,
AND 177 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

FOR SALE.
FIRE PROOF SAFE,
IN GOOD ORDER.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.
A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis and Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery. Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.
WSTTHS
Centennial Headquarters
FOR
FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
Bunting, Silk and Muslin Flags at Lowest Prices.
C. Yeager & Co.,
110 MARKET STREET. MWS

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
EXTRA GOO
ON E
WM. SEMPL
DRESS GOODS!
For the following month, we have placed on our counters some unusual good bargains in Dress Goods, &c., and everything offered will be found much less than usual prices.
At 12½, 15, 20 and 22c, a choice assortment of Plain and Twilled Delaines, extra good values.
At 22 and 25c, latest colors and styles in Debege Plaids, a good bargain.
At 8, 8½, 10, 12½, 15 and 18½c, a large variety of new Summer Dress Plaids, a special good bargain.
At 37½c, extra fine quality Plain and Twilled Debages, all wool, worth 50c.
CASHMERES.
At 25, 45, 50, 62½c and up to $1 50, fine Colored Cashmeres, latest colors, an extra good bargain.
At 25 to 50c, special bargains in Japanese Silks.
At 50c to $2, extra good value in Plain, Striped and Checked Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
At 25c to $2 00, newest shades in Plain, Checked and Striped Grenadines and Balzarines.
At 12½ to 37½c, all shades in Grass Cloths and Dress Linens, for Suitings and Dusters.
At 12½ to 37½c, choice line of Colored and Fancy Lawns.
At 12½c to $1 00, extra good bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 50c to $3 00, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
SILKS.
At $1, Medium and Seal Brown Dress Silks.
At $1 12½, all shades and best of colors in an extra fine quality of Colored Silks.
At 75c to $4 50, a full line of Black Dress Silks, to which we invite the attention of our patrons as being unsurpassed anywhere for value at the prices.
Full assortment of Fancy Striped and Checked and Mourning Silks in cloth shades, at our usual lowest prices.
Special good bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.
Special Good Bargai
PHILADELPHIA.
THE GREAT
International Exhibition,
Visitors
are cordially invited to call on the famous House of
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN
CHOCOLATE,
BON-BONS
AND CONFECTIONS.
FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.
Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds.
American Department.
CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made in
SILVERWARE.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.
MWS
SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

Fig 12.
COMFORT, SAFETY, RELIEF, AND CURE FOR RUPTURE.
Made in every desirable pattern,—light, cool, cleanly, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, or padding objectionable features, especially adapted to labor. Avoid imitations. Genuine stamped "L. B. Seeley, Patented, 1847." Sold by druggists. 742 Broadway, New York, (opp. Grand Central Hotel.) Correct adjustment. Experienced Lady attendant. MWF
NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.
WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Novelties in Furniture.
Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
Hugarian Ash Chamber Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
Enameled Co tage Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
White Holly and Walnut Dwarf Bookcases, in Eastlake Styles.
Eastlake Hall Racks, with Tile and Nickel Plated Ornaments.
Eastlake Mantel Mirrors.
Eastlake Cornices.
Eastlake Lambrequins.
We invite you to call and inspect our Stock, which is now full and complete.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.
R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
And cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to validity of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.
Steam Sliced Smoked
Beef and Tongue,
TRADE KEYSTONE. MARK
READY FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND TEA TABLE. PARTIES, PICNICS, TRAVELERS AND INVALIDS.
"So delicate that an infant can digest it." Put up in the most cleanly manner, in Half and Round Cans. Ask your Grocer for it, and try it.
No. 5 UNION STREET,
Between Fifth avenue and Market House.
J. M. McCREERY,
Proprietor.
Evergreen Wreathing
5,000 Yards Arbor Vitæ Wreathing
For sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED. TTH

DRY GOODS.
1876.
Establishe
SATURDA
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
EVERY C
WM. SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 &
NEW SUITS!
In our Suit Department, patrons will find a choice line of newest styles in Suits opened daily, and the best possible value, as all are
MARKED AT BARGAIN PRICES.
Ladies' Plain Linen Suits and Overdresses.
Ladies' Braided and Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Suits and Overdresses, and a full assortment in same for Misses, all sizes.
Special attention given to Suits made to order in from 8 to 24 hours time, of any material.
We have also always made up a full line of Ladies and Misses' Hernani and Grenadine Summer Dress Goods and Silk Suits and Overdresses, at the lowest prices.
Linana Lace Points, Sacques and Capes in latest designs, very cheap.
At 81 25, Ladies' best Calico Wrappers.
At 81 75, Ladies' best Chintz and Percale Wrappers.
UNDERWEAR

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 3, 1876.

A little life was infused into the business of the banks to-day by the extra payments made necessary by the holiday to-morrow. This was not sufficient, however, to give any general activity to financial circles and the loan market continued as quiet and flat as ever. No special features were noted in the way of dividends, disbursements, settlements, exchange or local stocks, all business in these lines being postponed as a general rule until after the holiday.

—The New York financial correspondent of the Chicago *Times* takes the following view of the silver question:

Since the summer of 1872 silver has declined about seventeen percent., that being the difference between its price then and now in gold, and a metal whose value thus fluctuates is clearly too unstable to be itself used as a standard of values. It ought therefore to be a source of satisfaction to us that it is not our standard of value; for it has been for forty years, since the establishment of the sub-treasury system, during which the single gold standard has prevailed. The intention to revive the double standard, which seems to be seriously contemplated by a portion of the Senate, should therefore be scouted by all who are in favor of fair dealing and an honest currency, for the double standard would practically resolve itself into the silver standard, as every debtor would prefer paying his creditors in the cheaper metal, and with silver a legal tender there would be nothing to hinder him from doing so.

It might be well, before wholly condemning the silver standard, to look very closely into the question whether the decline in silver is not more apparent than real. It is true that the relative values of silver and gold have altered in the past four years, as stated above. But when we come to consider the real test, which is whether the purchasing power of silver has declined or not since 1872, we arrive at a very different conclusion. We have not at hand the exact data, but it is a sufficiently notorious fact that the prices of all commodities and real property have declined throughout the civilized world to as great an extent as silver, and to-day the purchasing power of silver coin, not only in this country but in England, France and other Continental nations, is as great as it ever was. Viewed as standards of value, it is not silver that has fallen in value, but it is gold that has risen; and this brings us to another consideration, too likely to be ignored in discussions upon the currency, that it is just as bad, if not worse, to advance the standard of values as to depreciate it. The true explanation of the world-wide depression of trade and industry at the present time lies in the fact that gold, the more universal measure of values, has risen in price, or increased its purchasing power, from seventeen to twenty-five per cent. in the past four years. It may be safely questioned whether a more general adherence to the silver standard would not have prevented many of the evils from which commerce is now suffering.

—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has the following very pertinent remarks on the subject of interest on deposits:

One of the savings banks of this city sends us its circular, which set's forth that, owing to the difficulty of finding employment for its money, it has reduced its rate of interest on deposits from six to four per cent. We confess our inability to see how any savings bank can afford to pay six per cent. or even four per cent on deposits in the present time if it confines its loans to the class of securities which savings banks are presumed to take. If the bank pursues that dangerous phase of business, which consists of doing a mixed business, viz., part savings and part commercial bank, it is obliged to depend mainly on commercial loans and on buying business paper in the street to employ its money. Every commercial banker knows that nobody can afford to pay over, say, six per cent. deposits if he expects to employ his money *safely* in this class of loans at present. As for real estate loans at 5 per cent., in which to employ savings deposits, they are very scarce, and there are several thousand dollars now lying waiting for such employment. But even a bank doing a strictly exclusive savings business can employ all over 4 per cent. in no way, but must keep a considerable proportion in Government bonds, which do not pay five per cent., and another considerable portion on deposit with some commercial bank, for which it cannot get over 4 per cent., unless it be some bank like the City National, which had been borrowing large sums of various country savings banks at five per cent., and calling them "deposits". The fact that any savings bank offers six per cent. on any commercial bank five per cent., interest on deposits is such that the present ought to convince the depositor that the bank is so hard up for money that he runs a risk in depositing in it.

—We take from the *Commercial Bulletin* the following summary of dividend and interest disbursements for July in Boston:

Interest on bonds	$ 7,748,329
Manufacturing dividends	48,440
Railroad dividends	1,526,126
Miscellaneous	28,752
Total—July 1, 1876	$9,029,957
Total—January 1, 1876	9,580,341
Total—July 1, 1875	9,580,341
Total—January 1, 1875	9,218,469
Total—July 1, 1874	9,112,887
Total—January 1, 1874	9,066,695

—The amount of bank notes redeemed and assorted by the National Bank Redeeming Agency during the present fiscal year is $200,000,000, of which $25,000,000 are notes of banks which are reducing their circulation or are in voluntary liquidation.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 3, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £23,000. Consols 97¼. Railroad securities—Erie 11; do pref'd 24½.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Sterling 52¾ cent. New Orleans, July 3—Gold 112¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 506.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, July 3, 1876. }

Wholesale business was nearly suspended to-day, business men being almost entirely engaged in the work of squaring up accounts or getting ready for the celebration of to-morrow. About the only line in which anything was done was in produce of which liberal supplies were purchased for to-morrow's consumption. The oil business was entirely at a standstill, both in the dealing in crudes and at the seaboard, and not enough was done here to establish a market. In grain there was almost nothing done, and provisions, groceries, dry goods and general merchandise were not much more active. Considerable alteration in values was in provisions, in which hams and shoulders were advanced 1@2c.

The firm of McHenry & Hood, grain dealers on Liberty street, recently sent circulars of inquiry throughout the wheat districts of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, concerning the condition of the wheat and other grain crops. The firm have favored us with the information which they have received, showing a very favorable outlook for all the crops. We give a summary of a number of the letters received, as follows:

Stanford, Kentucky—The wheat crop is an average in quality and the yield promising. There is a prospect of a fine corn crop. Rye first-rate. Oats rather light. Present appearances of the general crops about the average.

Hanlstadt, Indiana—Our wheat crop is good; grain large and sound.

Waveland, Indiana—Wheat in this locality is very light, but quality good. Corn was never better and is in great quantity of acreage. Grass and oats good.

Mount Vernon, Indiana—Wheat crop a fair average; acreage larger than last season; quality very good; crop all cut; some rains, but no damage as yet. Farmers hold at $1 00 for best amber and white.

Clarksville, Tennessee—The wheat crop of this section will probably reach 700,000 bushels, and should the rains, which have continued over a week, cease, the wheat will be very fine.

Patoka, Indiana—In regard to the present crop of wheat, the prospect for good quality has never been better; quantity hardly an average. The harvest is fairly begun and will be in shock by the 1st of July, the weather permitting. We have had some rains, but no serious damage as yet. A good deal of the crop will be threshed from shocks and sold early, as the farmers are nearly all hard up for money. The whole crop of Southern Indiana was almost a failure last year, and I think prices can be made now at 85@$1 00. There was a large acreage sown, the stand is thin, but the heads are large and full.

Princeton, Indiana—The wheat crop of this section is unusually promising, and is now about half harvested. The weather for the past week has been unfavorable, and farmers are apprehensive from their sufferings last year. If the crop can be saved in good condition, we shall have a fair average and excellent quality. A few crops have been engaged at $1 00 per bushel.

Evansville, Indiana—Our wheat has not yet commenced to move, as the wet weather keeps the farmers from cutting. If we can have good weather for a few days, we will be able to send samples. The prospect is that we will have an average crop of a superior quality.

Sheibyville, Kentucky—Wheat in the county is generally good, both in the growing and quality. A few crops have been engaged at $1 00 per bushel.

Evansville, Indiana—Our wheat has not yet commenced to move, as the wet weather keeps the farmers from cutting. If we can have good weather for a few days, we will be able to send samples. The prospect is that we will have an average crop of a superior quality.

Nashville, Tennessee—The crops of wheat and barley are in fine condition. The yield per acre is not yet so large as last year, but the increased acreage will give a much larger surplus. The berry is fine, plumped and well matured, and the quality will be above the average if not damaged by rain.

Grantsburgville, Indiana—The crop is fleet, with some destruction by the midge; quality good. There will be half a crop of good wheat. Oats will be an average crop. Corn bids fair to be the largest crop ever raised here.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,342	Cheese, bxs	110
Wheat, bus	750	Butter, pkgs	28
Rye, bus	62	Bacon, pcs	1,252
Oats, bus	700	Bacon, tcs	190
Potatoes, bus	587	Hay, bales	60

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was very flat and nothing of importance was done, buyers almost without exception, holding off until after the Fourth. Wheat was quite weak under the unfavorable character of the crop advices. Quotations are rather nominal at at 2 25@2 28 per bush for prime Indiana red winter; $1 20@1 25 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; low grades very hard to sell at any price ruling higher than $1 00@1 15. Northwestern spring $1 25. Corn was quiet and unchanged. A sale of 1 car prime yellow shelled was made at 54c. We see for high mixed; 53@54c for prime yellow; 49@ quote car at 52@53c for low mixed. Oats were wholly quiet, but little more firmness. 1 car prime white sold at 36c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 31@32c; white do 33@34c. Western mixed 30@32c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75@$1 for feed to quality. Rye is easy at 75@76c per bushel, with a fair demand at the former rate. Jobbing sales rule 5@10c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market was steady, but business was somewhat depressed by the general indisposition to enter upon extensive purchases. Quotations on the various grades remain firm. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of car lots: Superfine No. 1 white wheat flour $4 75 per barrel; No. 1 amber do $5 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₩ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour 46 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ₩ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 ₩ barrel.

HAY—Under light receipts and a materially reduced stock, the market ruled rather more firmness. Sales from store were made at $16 00, and quotations on track enough rather nominal were a shade better. We quote prime No. 1 timothy at $13 00@14 00 ₩ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; spiked pasture $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $12 00@13 00 ₩ ton; seconds and shipstuff $16 00@17 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand was moderate but under light receipts, the market was firm. Quotations are at $2 50@3 00 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The strictly choice offerings ruled steady at lower prices, while poor to common grades were, as usual, overstocked and had to go at almost any price that could be obtained. Strictly choice packed in tubs and boxes at 17@18c per ₩; prime 15@16c; low grades can hardly be sold at any price; but little coming from logging.

CHEESE—Continues fairly active and steady, with moderate receipts and a liberal stock in first hands. We quote new Ohio factory at 9@9½c for choice; 7½@8c for good to prime; 5@7c for low grades.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue sluggish and nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 5@6c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled 13@14c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@16c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@26c; unpitted 8@9c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Were in moderate supply, and ruled about steady. We quote strictly fresh at 18c ₩ dozen.

POULTRY—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 30@35c ₩ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are ruling with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $3 00; onions, ₩ bushel crate, $2 50@3 00; peas $3 00 ₩ barrel; string beans $1 25@1 50 ₩ barrel; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₩ barrel; cucumbers $2 00 ₩ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₩ bushel; raspberries $5 50@6 00 ₩ bushel.

HOPS—The market is quiet and steady, with moderate ruling at 25@28c ₩ lb for new California; 25c ₩ lb.

FOUR TOES—Dull with only a small jobbing business at 36@37c ₩ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are ruling with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $3 00; onions, ₩ bushel crate, $2 50@3 00; peas $3 00 ₩ barrel; string beans $1 25@1 50 ₩ barrel; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₩ barrel; cucumbers $2 00 ₩ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₩ bushel; raspberries $5 50@6 00 ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and steady, with concessions ruling at 22@23c ₩ lb for new California; 25c ₩ lb.

POULTRY—There is not much demand for dull crop, but the receipts are small and prices are held about steady. We quote car lots nominally at 4c ₩ pound; jobbing prices as follows: 5@6c for Peerless. Sales from store ruled at 6@7c for pen-chickens; 25@30c for Peerless. Potatoes continue in liberal supply and good demand at $2 50@2 75 ₩ barrel.

EGGS—The market is moderate demand at 18@20c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The market was tolerably active and firm, the expected advance on hams and shoulders having taken place to-day. These articles are 1c higher, with the other leading staples firm but unchanged. Receipts are liberal.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 5½c ₩ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

CANVASSED AND SMOKED MEATS—Sugar cured hams 12c ₩ lb for extra; sugar cured canvassed, Breakfast bacon rules steady and quite sugar cured at 11½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules steady at 12c. Beef tongues, ₩ pound, are quoted at 67 ½ @67 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote primeleaf lard in tierces at 12@12½c; inhalf-barrels 12½c; in buckets 13c ₩ lb; refined lard in tierces 10c ₩ lb; in 5-lb cans 11c ₩ lb; in 3-lb cans 11½c ₩ lb; in 2-lb cans 12c ₩ lb; in 1-lb cans 12½c ₩ lb; in 5-lb pails 13½c ₩ lb; in 3-lb pails 14c ₩ lb; in 2-lb pails 14½c ₩ lb; in 1-lb pails 15½c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. per gallon; No. 1 at 80@83 gallon; No. 2 at 65@66c; miners' oil, white winter, 90@95c; yellow do 75@80c.

MESS PORK—The market was steady feeling with light business at $21 50 ₩ barrel.

KITCHEN FAT—Is in moderate supply readered, 3½@4c; country do 2½@3c ₩ lb.

Groceries.

There was a steady feeling with a rather light demand, as was to be expected to-day. Quotations are wholly unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	Sugars.	₩ lb.
Fancy Rio	23c	Standard A	10¾@10¾c
Choice Rio	22c	Standard B	10¼@10½c
Prime Rio	21c	Standard C	10@10¼c
Good Rio	20c	Extra C—yel	9c
Ordinary Rio	19c	Yellow	8½c
Java	31c	Franklin, R	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25c	Granulated	11 c
20 grades do	24 c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	23 c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	32c	Molasses.	₩ gal.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Strp ch. N. O.	45c
Teas.		Syrups.	
Youngllyson	25@31	Good	30c
Gunpowder	30@50	Syrups.	
Imperial, fair to	30 c	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	32@50	SS Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	30@50	SS Lower grades	35@40c
Fancy	1 00	Rice.	
Souchong	36@ 75	Choice Car'la	6¾@7c
Starch.		Carolina	6¼@6½c
Pearl	9½@11 c	Rangoon	7 c
Silver gloss	10½c	Louisiana	6¾@7 c
Corn	7½@10½c	Soaps.	
Spices.		Irish soap, ₩ box	4@5
Cloves	50 c	S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75
Alspice	17 c	Babbitt's best, ₩ box	6 75
Cassia	33@35 c	Gold do	6 50
Nutmegs	$1 25	Extra olive	6 50
Pepper	19@20 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₩ box	4c
Candles.		Common mottled	3½c
Star, full wt	16@17 c	California, ₩ box	4@5
Star, light	15 c	Soda.	
Mould	11@12 c	81-carb, in kegs	5 c
		Bi-carb, in 10 ₩ papers	6 c
		Bi-carb in 5 papers	7 c

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 35, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 3, 1876.

WIND.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.914	72	75	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.765	86	43	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.974	78	65	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.941 Highest thermom....88
Mean thermom.... 78.5 Lowest thermom....70

The Glorious Fourth

can be best seen from the windows of the Allianceˆrooms, where the festival is being held for the benefit of the Newsboys Sunday School. You can get your dinner for twenty-five cents and see the procession for nothing.

Election at Teachers.

The Board of Directors of Duquesne District School have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, Mary F. Eaton; Grammer Department, A. McKinley and H. J. Bell; Intermediate Department, E. J. Noble and Mollie Rees; Primary Department, Carrie Martin, Kate Schumacher and V. Hunter.

Death of Samuel McKee.

At six o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Samuel McKee, senior member of the glass manufacturing firm of S. McKee & Son, died at his residence in Oakland. Mr. McKee was one of the pioneers in the glass business of this city, and was widely known and highly esteemed. He was a man of strict integrity and careful habits, and leaves a family and wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

The Ministerial Association.

The Ministerial Association of Allegheny County met yesterday afternoon, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, on Wood street, to discuss the question, "Is the running of cars on the Sabbath consistent with a due observance thereof?" The Rev. Mr. Worting, of Mansfield, had been chosen to open the discussion, but owing to the death of a member of his congregation he could not be present, and the discussion was postponed until the first Monday in August.

Summer Excursion Routes

We are indebted to T. E. Watt, Esq., ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for a copy of the Summer Excursion Routes for the season of 1876. The book is handsomely illustrated, as usual, and considerably enlarged—a number of new excursions having been added. A large map is included, which enhances the value of the volume materially. This map shows the location of all the principal places of attraction, and the channels by which they are reached. Every tourist ought to have a copy before starting on his journey, as it will assist him materially on the way, and add to his pleasure from the information which it conveys concerning places of interest and objects of interest. Copies can be had at the office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

Base Ball.

Yesterday the third game between the Allegheny and New Haven clubs took place at the Park, in Allegheny. The visitors did not play up to their standard, and the Alleghenys played one of the best games on the season, remarkably few errors being noticeable. The following is the

SCORE:

ALLEGHENYS.	O.	R.	NEW HAVENS.	O.	R.
Junkin, 3d b.....	4	0	Fleet, 2d b.....	3	1
Ham, l. f.....	4	0	Smith, 1st b.....	3	1
Queen, 2d b.....	4	0	Pabor, l. f.....	5	0
Kocap, s. s.....	1	2	Cassiday, c. f.....	4	0
Gallagher, p.....	0	3	Sawall, s. s.....	4	0
McCloskey, c.....	3	0	Spence, 3d b.....	1	0
Wilkinson, 1st b.	3	1	Wright, s. s.....	2	0
Lane, c. f.....	3	0	Nichols, p.....	0	0
Ritchie, r. f.....	2	1	Knodell, c.....	2	1
	27	6		27	3

Score by innings.... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—
Alleghenys..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1—6
New Havens..... 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 1—5

The Democratic Meeting.

The ratification meeting of the Democracy, last evening at the St. Charles Hotel, was a tame affair. The continued and persistent efforts of a brass band, which was perched upon the balcony, gathered a couple of hundred persons, and about a quarter to nine o'clock the meeting was called to order by John H. Bailey, Esq. Mr. William H. Smith was named as chairman, and was at once introduced. Mr. Smith proceeded to deliver a set speech but soon showed evidence that he was about losing his "cue," whereupon he pulled a roll of manuscript from his pocket, called upon his service a colored man with a small lamp, and proceeded to read an essay. The burden of his song was "Reform, retrenchment and retrination," on which he expatiated at some length. He admitted that Governor Hayes, the Republican candidate for President, was an honest and capable, but claimed Tilden as his superior in the matter of reform.

R. M. Gibson, Esq., followed Mr. Smith in a pleasant speech, after which Speaker Patterson, Dr. Wood and others made a few remarks.

Interesting Memento of the Rebellion.

A gentleman connected with the COMMERCIAL is the owner of a "wall paper" copy of the *Daily Citizen*, printed at Vicksburg, during the memorable siege of 1863. This issue is dated Thursday, July 2, 1863, and is on the reverse side of a strip of wall paper about twenty inches long and ten inches wide. J. M. Swords is the sanguinary name of the sanguinary editor, and among the items of news from Yankee land was one to the effect that "the rebels in force were advancing on Pittsburg and the National Road from Cumberland across the Alleghany mountains." There are two columns of this paper, one at the foot of the second and the other at the bottom of the fourth and last column—which we proceed below in juxtaposition:

OUR DUTY—That the great Union Sabbath-school Convention, which was held in Keokuk, Iowa, July 4, 1863, should be addressed by our honored fellow-citizen, Gen. Grant, has excited universal interest and pleased his fellow-citizens. He first reached Young Temple and succeeded in saving his life by catching him by the hair of the head just as he was striking for the last time. After getting him into the skiff he looked about him for the rebels, but they were too far off. Meyers and Newhart had sunk for the last time.	NOTE.—That the great Union Sabbath-school Convention, which was held in Keokuk, Iowa, July 4, 1863, was addressed by our honored fellow-citizen, Gen. Grant, has excited universal interest and pleased his fellow-citizens. Two days bring about the realization of the wish, and Gen. Grant has "changed his base," and is now at home with his family, celebrating the Fourth the rabbit!" he has of July by a grand din-dined at Vicksburg, and so forth, and so forth, and so on. When asked if he dinner with him. The would invite Gen. Jo *Citizen* lives to see it. He declined to join, he for the last time, and said: "No! for fear pears on "wall paper." there will be a No—no more will I be the table." Ulysses enlogize the luxury of must get into the city mule meat and before he dines I'll cussed Italian—ugh! The way to cook a rab- Southern warriors to bit is first to catch the such diet never more, rabbit," etc. This is the last wall paper edition, and is, excepting a little note, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

This Court was in session yesterday, for the trial of a fixed case—Commonwealth vs. Henry Disque, charged with embezzlement, on oath of S. Meichart, treasurer of the Fort Pitt Coal Company. Messrs. Jacob H. Miller and Col. Bullock were the private counsel for the prosecution, and Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall and General Wm. Blakely represented the defendant. The defendant was book-keeper for the Fort Pitt Coal Company, which has its works near Walker's mill, in Collier township on the Pan Handle railroad, from 1871, 1872, until January, 1876. It is alleged that during that time he embezzled from the company, or the company to the amount of some six or seven thousand dollars. He was not only book-keeper for the company, but made out his pay-roll from the account of the weighmaster, which was handed to him each month. It is represented that on the pay-rolls he credited persons with work whose names did not appear on the weighmaster's reports, and, drawing the money by warrants on the treasurer of the company, he appropriated to his own use the amounts credited to persons who were not entitled to receive pay. The testimony was conclusive, and the jury found a verdict of guilty. The defendant proved a most excellent character for honesty, and claimed that, if he had been entrusted with funds he could have satisfactorily explained any apparent deficiency in his accounts.

THE ALLEGHENY MURDER.

Smith Elkins Gets a Habeas Corpus.

William Reardon, Esq., made an application to the Quarter Sessions Court, yesterday morning, Judge Collier on the bench, for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Smith Elkins, who was arrested on the 28th of June, and is still in the Allegheny jail, under a suspicion that he was concerned in the murder of the woman whose body in Allegheny city recently. The petition represents that the said petitioner was arrested without authority of law, and that no information has yet been sworn against him. A writ was granted and made returnable on Wednesday morning the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock.

FATALITIES,

Drowned, Burned to Death and Crushed by a Wagon.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock three young men, who lived at Bloomfield, named Joseph Meyers, Edward Newhart and John Temple, got into a gravel boat, near Twenty-eighth street, and started across the Allegheny river to Herr's Island, where they intended to gather boulders. They had not gone far out into the stream when the high waves that were rolling filled the boat and it began to sink. Mr. John Temple, who was about two hundred yards further down the river, saw their perilous position, and procuring a skiff he hastened to their rescue. He first reached young Temple and succeeded in saving his life by catching him by the hair of the head just as he was striking for the last time. After getting him into the skiff he looked about him for the others, but it was too late—both Meyers and Newhart had sunk for the last time.

After a few moments search the body of young Meyers was found, but life was then entirely extinct. The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Meyers, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased was aged about twenty-five years. The body of Newhart had not been recovered at last accounts.

Armand Ares, the child injured on Friday morning last, at the corner of Fulton and Hamlin streets, Allegheny, died yesterday morning. An inquest will be held on Thursday evening next. It is now supposed that the child was run over by a team belonging to the Excelsior Coffin Works, and not by the stone wagon as previously stated.

Adam Hainds, the man injured by the fire at Philip Dill cloth factory on Friday last, died yesterday morning. He was sixty-four years of age and had been employed at the factory for thirty-six years. He lived on Washington avenue, below Chartiers street, Allegheny, and leaves a wife and four children. The Coroner held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A boy named Frank George, whose parents reside at No. 1314 Carson street, South Side, was drowned yesterday morning in the Monongahela river, while bathing. An inquest was held.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. TUTH

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

HOW IT WAS USHERED IN.

Immense Enthusiasm--Fire Crackers and Music--Grand Display of the Red, White and Blue--Flag Presentation--To-day's Procession.

If there were, heretofore, a doubt existing in the mind of any one as to the patriotism of our people, the proceedings of yesterday and of last night, must have dispelled it. During the day the work of decorating buildings began, and there was scarcely a house to be seen where the red, white and blue was not flung to the breeze, while in many places, notably the the business streets, the most elaborate displays were made or in process of completion. Everywhere, among the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the same feeling of patriotism prevailed, and all exhibited the "true blue" colors in profusion according to their means. The two cities to-day will present a gorgeous appearance and the route of the procession will be well worth the trouble of a walk over this morning. The numerous arches constructed and decorated along the route present a handsome appearance and add much to the show, while the display of bunting everywhere is most liberal and attractive.

LAST NIGHT

the new century of independence was ushered in with the wildest enthusiasm and the utmost noise of which Young America was capable. Fifth avenue and the streets immediately adjacent were crowded from seven o'clock, and all the time fireworks were displayed, guns and pistols exploded, and noise made generally. Bands of brass, tin and wooden instruments added to the general hubub, while the marching of processions in grotesque costumes kept up the variety of the public performances. Never were fifes and tin horns more vigorously blowed, or drums more loudly beaten; and at times on Fifth avenue the noise was perfectly deafening. When the hour of twelve was struck upon the big bell there was a universal shout, and the air was rent with the discharge of thousands of firecrackers, fire crackers, etc., and noise of the beating of drums, while whole streets were illuminated with red and blue lights. The business houses generally were crowded with people, and passage by the few vehicles that were out was not only difficult but dangerous. The tumult was kept up until a late hour, and yet the noise continues to some extent, showing that for many there was no sleep last night.

A glee club with string instruments, headed by Prof. J. William Pope, serenaded the COMMERCIAL, and attracted a large crowd.

THE PROCESSION TO-DAY

promises to be an imposing one, while there will be an entire suspension of business and a general enjoyment by everybody.

Owing to obstructions on Sixth street, between Penn avenue and Market streets, the route of the procession has been slightly changed. The column on reaching Penn avenue, on its return from Allegheny, will move down that thoroughfare to Fifth street, up Fifth to Liberty street, and thence to Fifth avenue. The remainder of the route will be uncharged. By order of

H. W. OLIVER, JR., Grand Marshal.
J. B. SWARTZLEE, Chief of Staff.
H. H. BYRAM, Adjutant General.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

There was a jubilee at the Phillips Engine House, No. 5, of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, last evening. Citizens of the neighborhood, recognizing the efficiency of the company and the gentlemanly bearing of its members, had purchased a handsome flag, and at eight o'clock there was a gathering there to present it. The handsome "hook room" of the company was filled with people, a very large proportion being ladies. The members of the company being ranged in an end of the room, Willis King, Esq., on behalf of the donors, and as one of them, in a neat and appropriate speech presented the flag to the foreman for the company. He referred to the thorough discipline of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, and to the company as one of its best representatives, and complimented them on their efficiency in the service of the city, and to their gentlemanly bearing at all times.

Upon receiving the flag, Foreman Warden returned thanks, and introduced S. P. Fulton, Esq., who had been chosen to respond in behalf of the company. Mr. Fulton made a pleasant and happy response to Mr. King's excellent speech. He referred to the arduous and, at times, dangerous duties of the firemen, and said that it was admitted by every citizen, that the Pittsburgh Fire Department ever promptly to the call of danger and do all that men can do, even at the risk and loss of life in behalf of the property and lives of citizens. The speaker was glad of the opportunity to bear testimony to these proceedings. The presentation of the beautiful flag to the Phillips Company by residents of the neighborhood showed the high esteem in which the members are held by those who should know them best, and served to show further that the whole Fire Department, of which the Phillips was but a part, was fully efficient and deserving of confidence.

Upon the conclusion of the formal ceremonies, several of the ladies present "unfurled the banner to the breeze" on Center avenue, while upon the street fireworks were discharged, and the display pending upon the whole neighborhood was illuminated. Byerley's string band joined the chorus of cheers and then the company fell to dancing without let or hindrance. Altogether the affair was a most pleasant and agreeable one. The citizens were gratified, while the engine boys were overjoyed at the splendid and hearty exhibit on of appreciation of their services.

THE EBERHARDT ESTATE

Testimony as to the Marriage in Germany.

We have already given the facts in regard to the contest over the will of the late Conrad Eberhardt, a wealthy Allegheny brewer, who died several years ago, on shipboard, while on his way to Europe. The case derives its peculiar interest from the fact that after Eberhardt's death it came to light that he had married in Germany years ago, and after living with his wife awhile had left her, coming to America, where he married another woman. The first wife now contests the will, which was drawn in favor of his second wife and children.

Register Gray is now taking testimony in the case, and the following, in regard to the marriage in Germany, seems very explicit:

John Jacob Zimmerman sworn—Am fifty-eight years of age; have been acquainted with Conrad Eberhardt in this country for over twenty-two years; came directly from Europe to Allegheny; was first acquainted with the latter place ever since; knew Conrad Eberhardt; he was a beer brewer; he left Orsdoff in 1840 or 1845; he was a universal scholar; he was married three times in Allegheny City; was in his house over twenty times; I was at his wedding in Germany; he was married in the Protestant church there; William Stoph was the pastor; know his wife well; her maiden name was Eva Kern Yetter; she kept a tavern; I took two glasses of beer at the tavern after the marriage; I lived right across the street from each other; I knew the woman very well; saw her every day for years after; she is four or five years older than I; self; they had a boy, who was eight or ten years old when I came to this country.

Christian Wormly testified as follows: Live in Allegheny, on O'Hara street; was born in Germany, in the Duchy of Orsdoff, about five years old; lived in Orsdoff twenty-seven years; afterward went to Switzerland; from there came to the United States to Pittsburg, and afterward to Allegheny. Knew Conrad Eberhardt; knew him in Germany; he was a beer brewer by occupation; I knew him in Germany when I was a boy. Saw him in Orsdoff with Eva Rosina Kern; knew her; I was present before she became his wife; I went back to Germany two years ago; saw her there and spoke to her in her own house; it was a tavern, kept by her son; he is not the son of Conrad Eberhardt; I was present when I brought two letters from Mrs. Eberhardt in Orsdoff to Conrad Eberhardt in Allegheny; one was from her daughter gave them to Mrs. Eberhardt on my return; he put them in his pocket; read them; then he turned around and said this;" he asked how it was with the wife and children. Before I went to Europe I had explained to Mrs. Eberhardt how to tell them in Orsdoff that he was well.

The testimony of John A. Weinmaster, who has the power of attorney from the widow in Germany to prosecute the case, testified that he brought letters to Eberhardt from Germany in 1874, but did not state that they were from the widow.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

The Minersville and the Oakland School Districts.

The school boards of the Oakland (Fourteenth ward,) and the Minersville (Thirteenth ward,) districts met last evening, for the ensuing year as given below:

MINERSVILLE DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Minersville School Board the following teachers were elected for the ensuing school year:

Principal—Miss Phillips. Miss Ada V. Hunter, Miss Tillie Shields and Miss Maggie Taylor.

Intermediate Department—Miss Mary Lowry, Miss Mary F. McMillen, Miss Alice Goff.

Grammar Department—Laura A. Parker, Miss Hughes.

Writing and Drawing Teacher—Miss Lizzie Acheson.

Principal—James L. Anderson.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Board fully realizes the valuable services performed by Miss Ida Phillips and Miss Ada Miller during their respective terms of service, and express regret on receiving their resignations.

At a regular meeting of the Oakland School Board, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing term:

SOHO BUILDING.

Principal—J. P. Andrews.

Grammar Department—M. G. Louden, S. J. Young, Gennie M. Parker.

Intermediate Department—Ella Cunningham, Vinnie B. Harvey, Annie M. Moore.

Primary Department—C. A. McClaren, C. J. Randolph, Annie E. Mays, Jennie Troop, Annie E. Conrad, M. J. Polley, Katie Morgan.

BELLEFIELD BUILDING.

Principal—R. F. Wilson.

Grammar—H. M. Mathews.

Medium—V. M. Matteson, K. L. Anderson.

Primary—M. A. Brown, Anna M. Ross, Emma A. Gray, Rosetta Polley.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There was a very fair audience present last evening, to see and hear the Philomathic Circle and the Latta Guards in the thrilling new drama, "Scarlet and Green, or the Days of '98." The play went off smoothly and characterily, the ladies and gentlemen of the Circle acquitted themselves with much credit, while that part allowed for the Latta Guards to drill was very well have been bettered. "Scarlet and Green" will be played at the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening. It is worthy of patronage.

The Father of a Family

can do no better act than to secure a policy in the United States Life insurance Company, of New York, which has a General Agency at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Is there any safer investment for the good of those who will one day be fatherless. This is the best managed company in the country, and is firm as a rock financially. SW

NATIONAL REFORM.

The Resolutions Adopted at Philadelphia, and Other Matters.

The National Reform Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last, was called to order by the Hon. F. R. Brunot, of this city, and was opened with prayer by Dr. Nevin. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as President, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of Pennsylvania, and an address was delivered by Professor J. W. Sloane, D. D., on "The Moral Character and Accountability of Nations."

On Thursday morning reports were presented from auxiliary societies, giving an account of the progress of the movement in the several States of the Union.

Rev. A. M. Milligan, D. D., of Pittsburgh, advocated the appointment of lecturers in each state, to speak upon the subject of a religious amendment to the Constitution.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a report, which was discussed at length and adopted. It declares:

1. That this Convention is persuaded with the Congress of 1778, in the words of their resolution of October 12, substantially repeated in the ordinance of '87, for the government of the Territory of the Northwest, and hereby repeated in the Constitution of States organized within that territory, that "True religion and good morals are the only solid foundation of public liberty and happiness." It firmly believes with George Washington, that "of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports;" and again, that "reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles."

2. That we recognize the need of impressing upon the public mind, this fundamental truth of the truth of national accountability to God. Owning its independence and existence to Him, and exercising authority derived from Him, the nation is under supreme obligation to acknowledge and obey Him.

3. That in the midst of the commemorations of this year we recall with gratitude the many tokens of governmental acknowledgment of God which stand out prominently in our history. We rejoice that in repeated instances the authority of God, and of Jesus Christ our Lord has been acknowledged by Congress, by Presidents and Governors, in resolutions and proclamations, and that to-day in the Sabbath laws of our States, in the use of the Bible in the public schools, and in the reference acknowledgment of our State Constitutions, our Government maintains a communion, not with any established church, but with the vital principles of the Christian religion.

4. That while the long line of honored witnesses we deplore the religious defect of our National Constitution. We gratefully recognize the omission from it of all suitable acknowledgment of God, Jesus Christ our Lord and the Bible, as a dishonor done to Him in whose hand the nations are but as a drop in a bucket, and, therefore, a source of untold evil to the nation itself.

5. That the legitimate influence of this omission from our fundamental law of any expression or authentication of the connection of our Government with Christianity has been of never-failing mischief, and the time for this demand now made, on the basis of our Constitution, to banish the Bible from our schools, blot out our Sabbath laws, and utterly declare Christ no our Government, should constrain every Christian civilization, and especially every Christian civilization, and especially every Christian citizen, to labor for a religious amendment to the Constitution, as the only constitutional means for Christian education, laws against the desecration of the Sabbath and every other similar form of the last sin.

6. That we discern in the vital public questions, now pressing for solution, the one all-important issue between a secularized and a Christian government; and we are fully convinced that we cannot remain half one and half the other, Christian in some parts of our laws and administration and secular in our national written Constitution. That Christianity and the Constitution with the Christian institutions of our government, or the reverse, become as distinctly Christian character as that instrument itself.

7. That we pledge ourselves anew, to God and to our fellow-men, to labor in this patriotic and glorious cause, amid discouragement and unpopularity, if need be, assured that, in answer to earnest prayer and devoted effort, our own beloved nation will before long solve the problem of the opening century of its independence, in becoming truly and avowedly a kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ.

The convention then took a recess.

On Friday morning, after preliminary business, DR. J. T. COOPER, of this city, offered a resolution to the effect that the Centennial Commission, in closing the gates on Sunday, practically recognized the principles of the association. This gave rise to a lengthy discussion, and the resolution was referred to a special committee, which reported the following:

That the convention cordially indorses the action of the Commission in closing the gates of the International Exhibition on the Sabbath, and that it is in accordance with the convictions of what we believe an overwhelming majority of the people, and we do hereby pledge to the Commissioners our cordial support.

Rev. J. P. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented a financial statement, which showed for the fiscal year were $9,223 25; disbursements, $9,437 75, leaving a deficiency of $236 50. Rev. Dr. Wylie Mitchell, the General Secretary, presented his report showing the progress made by the association.

In the evening the final meeting of the Association was held in the Academy of Music, and was largely attended. Addresses by Rev. E. G. Brooks on "The Question of the Next Hundred Years," by Professor Wylie, D. D., and by Rev. Dr. Nevin on "Conscience in Relation to Civil Government," and by Hon. Felix R. Brunot on "The Bible in the Public Schools."

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

"CHLOS came again" at twelve o'clock last night.

THE birth of a new century is an event attended by much noise.

THE irrepressible young American small boy was in his glory.

ALL known methods of making a noise were brought into requisition last night.

THE Prothonotary, whose his name is Kennedy, will take possession of his new office today.

JOHN DALZELL, Esq., and wife, arrived home on Saturday, after several weeks' absence at the Centennial and in New England.

GEORGE W. BERGELL, formerly Principal of the Monongahela City public schools, has been elected to a similar position in the Third ward, Allegheny.

IT WILL make a harvest for the tailors, at any rate. They have'nt yet invented the kind of powder that will make a noise and not burn holes in cloth.

FIRE was announced from box 43, Allegheny, last night. It was quickly extinguished. Fire in a dwelling at the corner of Hemlock and Sandusky streets.

THE horse which was being driven through Temperanceville yesterday morning, attacked and tossed on his horns Mrs. Heyman, injuring her perhaps fatally.

JAMES RILEY, aged about sixteen, who works in a paint shop at No. 25 Market street, was shot through the ear last night, on Water street, by some exuberant patriot.

BEN MCGONNIGLE is invited to attend the meeting of Special Science Committee, at Richmond, D. A. Wells, of Connecticut, is chairman, at Saratoga, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of July.

JOHN COLE was charged with having taken a watch and chain from William Leonard, last Sunday night. Detective Mahn recovered the watch, and Cole was sent to jail for a hearing.

LOUIS FERCKEN was severely cut in the arm Saturday evening, in Gordon's shoe store, by running against a knife which was lying on the wainscoting with the blade projecting over the counter.

A LARGE number of previously very quiet country newspapers, feeling the spirit, have sometimes in Allegheny City; was in his house over twenty times; I was at his wedding in Germany; he was married in the Protestant church there; William Stoph was the pastor; know his wife well; her maiden name was Eva Kern Yetter; she kept a tavern; I took two glasses of beer at the tavern after the marriage; I lived right across the street from each other; I knew the woman very well; saw her every day for years after; she is four or five years older than self; they had a boy, who was eight or ten years old when I came to this country.

Christian Wormly testified as follows: Live in Allegheny, on O'Hara street; was born in Germany, in the Duchy of Orsdoff, about five years old; lived in Orsdoff twenty-seven years; afterward went to Switzerland; from there came to the United States to Pittsburg, and afterward to Allegheny. Knew Conrad Eberhardt; knew him in Germany; he was a beer brewer by occupation; I knew him in Germany when I was a boy. Saw him in Orsdoff with Eva Rosina Kern; knew her; I was present before she became his wife; I went back to Germany two years ago; saw her there and spoke to her in her own house; it was a tavern, kept by her son; he is not the son of Conrad Eberhardt; I was present when I brought two letters from Mrs. Eberhardt in Orsdoff to Conrad Eberhardt in Allegheny; one was from her daughter gave them to Mrs. Eberhardt on my return; he put them in his pocket; read them; then he turned around and said this;" he asked how it was with the wife and children. Before I went to Europe I had explained to Mrs. Eberhardt how to tell them in Orsdoff that he was well.

The testimony of John A. Weinmaster, who has the power of attorney from the widow in Germany to prosecute the case, testified that he brought letters to Eberhardt from Germany in 1874, but did not state that they were from the widow.

The Third Avenue Shooting.

THOMAS EDGAR, who was shot on Third avenue, Saturday night, by Edward Gibbons, was still alive at one o'clock this morning, but the attending physician pronounces his recovery impossible. Yesterday afternoon Mayor McCarthy accompanied by Clerk Metzgar, went to the hospital for the purpose of taking the dying declaration of Edgar. When the Mayor stated the object of his visit, the injured man remarked that what he thought the physicians were mistaken in his case. He was willing to make a statement to the Mayor under oath, but he objected to giving it as his "dying declaration," as he was persuaded he would survive his injuries. Although the physicians reasserted that Edgar could live but a few hours, Mayor McCarthy declined to take a statement from him, as such statement would be worthless, as evidence, except it was taken when the party realized and admitted that he was about to die.

The Races—Man Shot.

A large crowd attended the trotting match at Friendship Course yesterday. The horses entered were Joe Brown, Nellie Irwin, Lady H. and Blue Man. Joe Brown won in three straight heats. Time, 2:27½, 2:26, 2:30¼.

At the close of the trot a quarrel arose between John McKee, the backer of Joe Brown, and Jack ——, the "rubber down" of Nellie Irwin, in which McKee shot Jack in the shoulder, inflicting a severe wound. There were no arrests.

The Committee on Wharves and Landings of Allegheny Councils met last evening. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Lysle would surrender a certain lease. Mr. Shaitenberger's lease was extended to April 1, 1877.

Answers to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the result was glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work —my wife took three bottles before she would discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above.

HENRY H. M. PATTON.
Lawrence, Marion county, Ind.
—Cincinnati Times, February 4, 1875.
TTHSuS

Straw Hats.

A new and elegant stock of the latest styles in Straw Hats just received by

McCORD & CO.,
131 Wood street.
TTHS

Gray's Elastic Roofing Paint.

We would direct the attention of house owners, builders, and others, to the elastic roofing paint manufactured by Mr. John F. Gray, No. 84 Diamond street. This paint, when applied, will stop all leaks in old shingle, tin, felt, canvas or gravel roofs. It is manufactured solely by Mr. Gray, is prepared with the greatest care by a practical painter, and no tar is used in the composition. Here we have a safe, cheap and durable paint, which is guaranteed to stop all ordinary leaks in the various kinds of roofs commonly in use, and which, in many cases, will obviate the necessity and save the expense of putting on new roofs. The "stitch in time," which is so essential in every department, is almost invariably overlooked on the house top, and as a consequence we have leaky roofs, damp and musty walls, crumbling plaster, and a general discomfort to the whole household. All these can be prevented, or cured, by a small outlay in material and labor. Let those who have any regard to comfort and economy will not suffer long from such consequences, when so cheap a remedy is to be had. Remember the place—No. 84 Diamond street.

Please Read This.

Having just received the closing shipments of our semi-annual contracts with the importers of Hats, we will offer this stock on hand, we will defer taking stock for fifteen days in order to reduce stock, and to this end we propose offering all our stock at about cost, much of it, indeed, below cost. Among the lot we would especially call attention to a large lot of new organs, of which the styles have just been changed, necessitating the closing out of these to make room for new styles. These we offer in elegant walnut cases, 10 stops, at only $125 cash; 7 stops at $110, and 6 stops at $95. Second-hand pianos, as almost new, at $40, $50, $60 and $75. The matchless Decker pianos at a very little advance on cost, also two very fine Bradbury pianos *at cost*; also large lots of new stock, Fisher pianos (warranted), at $250 to $300, (real bargains); also one very fine upright, used only a few months, at $225; also a fine Dunham piano, used but since last fall, at less than cost; also a number of very good second-hand pianos at prices to get rid of them. Call at once and secure a bargain, as we mean business just now. Responsible parties accommodated with all the time needed, while to cash customers the most liberal discounts will be made. Please remember the place, S. Hamilton, 87 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

HATS, HATS.

Have just received all the very latest styles of Straw Hats, Light Felt and all desirable summer hats at very low prices, at 131 Wood street. TTHS

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schaubenberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Hamburg Line steamer Hammonia at Plymouth: National Line steamer The Queen at New York, and the State Line steamer State of Nevada at Larne.

A. M. E. Campmeeting.

The campmeeting of Brown Chapel, A. M. E. Church, advertised to begin at Castle Shannon on the 15th inst., has been postponed till August 5th, to continue till August 20. The meeting is for the "Promotion of Scripture holiness." Arrangements for tents can be made with Moses Howard, Allegheny market.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

Cooperstown, New York.

will open for the season June 15th. This house is entirely new and contains all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms and board may be secured at the Allegheny depot, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, where plans of the house can be examined, or by letter addressed to

WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Manager,
Cooperstown, New York.

Another Perfect Gem.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of listening to what we conceived to be the most marvelous playing and purest toned Piano we had ever listened to—it was a Decker Bro's Parlor Grand—at Hamilton's, 87 Fifth avenue. We had no idea that such full and pure tones could be emitted from a piano, and a like opinion was freely expressed by several musical people who were present at the time. Indeed it was the unqualified opinion that the Decker is the only Piano on which a pianist can do himself or the music he interprets justice. This style of Piano is the same that we purchased a few days since by a prominent gentlemen of Sewickley, whose family are well known in musical circles. We predict that this one will soon grace the parlors of some of our wealthy citizens.

Allegheny Cemetery.

A meeting of the corporators of the Allegheny cemetery was held at their office on the grounds, on Saturday, June 24, 1876. John Harper, Esq., was called to the chair, and conviction of the murderers of the butcher J. R. Speer acting as Secretary. After hearing reports from the different departments, showing a satisfactory condition of the affairs of the company, an election was held, and the following persons elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. T. M. Howe. Managers, Hon. W. McCandless, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, John H. Shoenberger, J. R. Speer, Wm. Thaw, C. J. Clarke. Secretary and Treasurer, J. R. Speer.

Summer Hats.

For men, boys and children. The most complete assortment to be found at

McCORD & CO.'S,
131 Wood street.
TTHS

The New Atlas Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., has without doubt the choicest facilities for good and cheap accommodations.

Visitors

to the Centennial Exposition will find the Colonnade Hotel, corner Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, the most comfortable and pleasantly situated hotel in the city. All the appointments of the house are first-class, the charges are moderate, and the attention shown will soon convince the guest that it is a model house in every particular.

Pittsburghers intending to visit the Exposition will do well to make a note of these facts and go to the Colonnade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stop at the "St. Elmo,"

317, and 319 Arch street, Philadelphia. First class accommodations $2 50 per day. Street cars for the Centennial pass the door every five minutes. MWF

Iron City Gun Works.

Rifles, shot guns, pistols and ammunition for Black Hills parties and others. Fishing tackle, sporting apparatus, etc.; a full assortment at lowest prices at H. B. Schutte's Iron City Gun Works. No. 329 Liberty street. Send for price list. TTHS

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

DIED:

MCKEE—At his residence, Oakland, Monday morning, July 3, 1876, at 6 o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL MCKEE, of S. McKee & Co., in his 69th year.

Funeral Wednesday, at 4 P. M. Carriages leave H. Sampson's, Seventh avenue, at 1½ o'clock.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Gray Iron
Castings.
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
LIGHT WORK OUR SPECIALTY.
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ASSETS, $5,167,547 46.
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WILLIAM L. JONES, 54 Fourth Ave.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1876.

SENATE.

It was agreed that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet again on Wednesday.

Mr. WEST, from the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, made a report, which was read, ordered printed and laid over till Wednesday.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback from March 3, 1873, until the termination of his contest for a seat in the Senate, and Mr. BAYARD spoke in opposition.

Mr. MORTON spoke in favor of the resolution. During the course of his remarks he said: The country was now almost entering upon a great contest, and the success of one party depended upon overcoming an aggregate Republican majority of 90,000 in four or five States. It was expected that this majority would be overthrown; that the shot gun argument of Mississippi would prevail. When the Senator from Delaware talked about the Pain in Louisiana, he [Morton] desired to tell him where the blot was.

Mr. BAYARD said he had some knowledge of what the Senator [Morton] meant by the shot gun argument of Mississippi. When the time came for reporting to the Senate the testimony taken by the committee which recently investigated Mississippi affairs, he would be seen where the shot gun argument originated. It would show where the Governor of the State deliberately waged war on unarmed white men with his colored militia, and was engaged in arraying one race against the other. If there was a gathering of shot guns, it was to defend homes and firesides. He [Bayard] would not have referred to this Mississippi investigation had not the Senator from Indiana [Morton] undertaken to give to the country in advance of the report of the committee a